

And for this reason, we must accept that significant progress in this area is necessary, before India and the United States can realize fully the vast potential of our relationship.

Deputy Secretary Talbott and Minister Singh have gone to unprecedented lengths to put our dialogue on these topics on a more productive footing. And the Cold War's end opened up new opportunities to work toward a world in which the risks and roles of nuclear weapons can be reduced, and ultimately eliminated. We and India agree that it would be tragic if actions now being taken led the world not toward seizing these opportunities, but instead toward new risks of nuclear war.

We have not yet found a way to create sufficient common ground on these issues. But I am convinced that our relationship today has the strength and breadth to keep working through our differences and find a way forward.

So we will continue to discuss how to pursue security requirements without contributing to a costly and destabilizing nuclear and missile arms race. Our goal is to ensure that people everywhere will be freed of such devastating dangers and economic burdens.

We believe that the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty would advance India's security interests—as, by the way, it would advance our own. And that is why, yesterday, I appeared yesterday with General Shalikashvili to highlight the important role in the Administration's continuing efforts with the US Senate on the CTBT that General Shalikashvili will play.

We likewise believe that steps to strengthen India's already-effective system of export controls would be in our common interests. So would a global treaty to ban the production of fissile material for weapons—and pending that, a multilateral moratorium.

India has emphasized that its decisions are not taken with a narrow regional focus, and we accept that point. But India's decisions also have consequences beyond South Asia. Here, prudence and clarity in India's plans and doctrines could yield great benefits. For a pattern of steeply rising defense budgets in Asia would serve neither the continent's security interests nor its development needs. Such principles of restraint are consistent with statements India's own leaders have made.

How India addresses all these issues will, of course, influence the decisions we make. But our goal is a qualitatively different and better relationship with India—not a simple return to the status quo before the tests.

Our ability to attain this goal will depend largely on what India does. And the limits on our ability to cooperate with India are a matter of US law, as well as our international obligations. And our approach to nonproliferation is global. We cannot abandon it simply because we desire an improved relationship. Any other stance would break faith with all the nations—from South Africa to South America to the former Soviet republics—who decisions to strengthen their own security and the cause of nonproliferation by joining the NPT. And it would give cover to states which, unlike India, might threaten us directly.

We will persist in our efforts to reconcile, to the greatest extent possible, our nonproliferation concerns with India's appreciation of its security requirements. Our dialogue on these subjects will be continued during the President's trip, and beyond.

One topic we will discuss in both India and Pakistan is the relationship between these

two countries. Let me say a word about the President's decision to stop in Pakistan at the end of our trip. And on one key issue, I want to leave no room for doubt. In no way is this a decision to endorse the military coup or government led by General Musharraf. And no one should interpret it as such.

We are going to Pakistan because the United States has interests there which are important—and urgent. Our interests include avoiding the threat of conflict in South Asia; fostering democracy in Pakistan; fighting terrorism; preventing proliferation; and doing what we can to help create an environment of regional peace and security; and reaching out to a people whose history is one of friendship with the United States.

The President is not going to Pakistan to mediate the Kashmir dispute. We have made it clear he will not do that unless both sides ask.

Last 4th of July, the President's ability to engage directly with the Pakistani Government played a key role in defusing a tense conflict in Kargil. For the President to maintain such lines of communication may be very important in any future crisis.

Some of you know that, when I was a young girl, my father worked as a diplomat at the UN on the problem of Kashmir. He wrote a book whose first chapter contains the simple but eloquent statement, "The history of Kashmir is a sad story." He is now dead, and I am old, and yet still this tragic story goes on.

But today, the conflict over Kashmir has been fundamentally transformed. For nations must not attempt to change borders or zones of occupation through armed force. And now that they have exploded nuclear devices, India and Pakistan have all the more reason to avoid an armed conflict, and all the more reason to restart a discussion on ways to build confidence and prevent escalation.

India and Pakistan today must find some way to move forward. The process is not one that the international community can prescribe for them. We only know that it will take courage—but not the courage of soldiers.

And we can be sure of one more practical reality: Tangible steps must be taken to respect the Line of Control. For so long as this simple principle is violated, the people of Kashmir have no real hope of peace.

Another vital US interest in Pakistan is countering terrorism. The terrorist camps next door in Afghanistan directly threaten American lives. Because of Pakistan's influence with its neighbor, this matter will be high on the President's agenda.

General Musharraf has offered to go to Afghanistan himself to discuss concerns about terrorism. We hope to hear more from him about this. And we want to see steps to address the effects of terror on Pakistan's neighbors, notably India.

Nothing would do more to bolster the entire world's confidence in Pakistan's government than to learn that its people will regain their ability to choose their leaders sooner rather than later. And few things did more to undermine the confidence than the recent order that judges take an oath of loyalty to the military, rather than to the constitution.

In all these areas and others, we see opportunities not for mere gestures, but for real steps forward. For example, Pakistan's foreign minister has recently argued the advantages, from Pakistan's own standpoint, of early signature of the CTBT. Now, that

would be the kind of coup for Pakistan—and I guarantee, the international community would rally around it.

President Clinton will go to India, and also to Bangladesh and Pakistan, to strengthen America's bonds with a region that is growing in importance with each passing year. And in so doing, he will affirm on an official level what many in this room can testify to in their own lives.

For the connections between America and South Asia are manifest. They may come in the form of a physician from Mumbai who spends part of her time each year in Los Angeles; or a businessman in Boston who is developing a new technology with a firm in Dhaka; or a teacher from Tennessee who is working with young people in Islamabad.

In today's world, geography is no longer destiny. America and South Asia are distant, but we are linked in the opportunities we have, the threats we face, and the changes to which we must respond.

President Clinton's historic visit offers the prospect of a welcome new chapter in our relations with India and her neighbors. But although that chapter may begin with a visit from the White House, it will be written by the people of all our countries.

For the President's visit, I ask your support next week. For the larger task, I urge your active participation in the months and years to come.

Thank you all very much for your attention.

TRIBUTE TO DORIS COLEY KENNER-JACKSON

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 2000

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the deeds of a distinguished singer, Doris Coley Kenner-Jackson of Passaic, New Jersey, whose memorial today celebrates her remarkable talents and legacy. She epitomizes a strong spirit and never forgot from where she came.

Doris Coley Kenner-Jackson was born August 2, 1941 in Wayne County, North Carolina to the late Zeno and Ruth Best Coley. She was the oldest of five children born to this family. One brother, Leodie, preceded her in death. The world lost a truly remarkable woman on February 4, 2000 when Doris passed away at the Kaiser P. Memorial Hospital of Sacramento, California.

Her educational growth began in the two Goldsboro City Schools, Greenleaf and East End, and continued in Passaic where her family moved during the late Nineteen Fifties. Once in New Jersey she continued her education, and attended Passaic High School. During high school, Doris' main pursuit was music. It was at this time that she proved herself to be a remarkable singer.

Always an active and involved vocalist, Doris learned much of her skill in the church. Music was her passion and her gift to the world. Her love for music was deeply rooted in gospel. The early years spent singing in the church choir instilled in Doris the attributes necessary for her to become a stellar force in the music industry. It was the small steps in the beginning of her life that taught her the

fundamentals that would make her a role model to scores upon scores of people worldwide.

Doris has had a remarkable career, which has taken her to the top of the charts. While she was a student at Passaic High School, she and three classmates, Shirley Alston Reeves, Beverly Lee and Addie Mickie Harris formed a pop ensemble that became the Shirelles.

The singing group eventually revolutionized the "girl group" sound of the Fifties and Sixties. This success was punctuated by ten hit singles including, "Tonight's the Night," "Will You Still Love Me Tomorrow?," "Soldier Boy," "Mama Said" and "Dedicated to the one I Love." The latter, an American classic, featured Doris as the lead vocalist. It is interesting to note that this sound is experiencing a current renaissance heralded by Britain's Spice Girls who debuted in the United States in 1996.

This native of North Carolina, who later moved to New Jersey, found fame and fortune around the world. As a member of the Shirelles, she received numerous awards in many countries. One highlight of her life and career came on January 17, 1996 in New York City, New York when the Shirelles were inducted into the Rock 'n' Roll Hall of Fame of Cleveland, Ohio. To mark this achievement, the auditorium of Passaic High School was named in honor of the group. In addition, Doris was inducted into the Rhythm & Blues Foundation.

Doris was united in marriage to Alfonza Kenner, until his death. Together they had two sons, Antonio and Gary. Later, she married Wallace Jackson with whom she had twins, Tracy Jackson and Staci Jackson Richardson.

All who knew Doris felt her magic and unique ability to form a distinctive bond with each and every person she met. The magic transcended all boundaries and is a true testament to the loving kindness of her spirit. Despite being ill, she was performing concerts until the end. This includes a series of shows from January 8 through January 15, 2000 aboard a cruise ship.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join our colleagues, the City of Passaic, Doris' family, friends and me, in recognizing the outstanding accomplishments in life and in music of Doris Coley Kenner-Jackson.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 2000

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, on March 8, 2000, I missed five votes because I was delayed in California because of a canceled flight.

Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall No. 29, "aye" on rollcall No. 31, "aye" on rollcall No. 32, "aye" on rollcall No. 33 and "aye" on rollcall No. 34.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE TO BETTY WILSON

HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 2000

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, my district lost a veteran community leader on Monday with the passing of Betty Wilson, the first woman to serve as mayor in Los Angeles County.

Born in Danville, Illinois on June 13, 1915, Betty Wilson and her husband Sterling Wilson moved to Santa Fe Springs in 1949. Working as a field deputy for Los Angeles City Council members for 25 years, Betty developed a keen understanding of public service. She was actively involved in efforts to make Santa Fe Springs a city, and when voters approved incorporation in 1957, they also elected her to the city council. The council then chose Betty to be the first mayor of Santa Fe Springs. As one of the founders of Santa Fe Springs, Betty played a key role in shaping the city's mission to be a business community. She served on the city council for four decades, retiring in 1997, and also served as mayor a total of 11 times.

Betty's dedication to public service is evident by the number of organizations she has been involved with and the awards she has won. Betty was Chapter President of the Santa Fe Springs Business and Professional Women's Club; a member of the Santa Fe Springs Women's Club; Honorary Member of the Soroptimist International of Santa Fe Springs; and the Los Angeles County Children's Services Task Force. She was President of the Los Angeles County Division of the League of California Cities, chaired the League's Human Resources Committee and served on the League's Revenue and Taxation Committee, Action Plan for Local Government Task Force, and Transportation Task Force. In addition to being the first woman mayor in Los Angeles County, Betty was the first woman to chair the National League of Cities.

Long active in the Sister City Program, Betty served three terms as President; became President Emeritus of the Town Affiliation Association of the U.S., Inc. (Sister Cities International); and was the Council Liaison to the Santa Fe Springs Sister City Committee, Community Program Committee and Beautification Committee.

Betty chaired the International Municipal Cooperation Committee; served as an Executive Committee member of the Southern California Joint Powers Insurance Authority; was co-Chair and Council Liaison for the Santa Fe Springs Emergency Preparedness Conference for Business and Industry; and sat on the Advisory Council for the Salvation Army Transitional Living Center in Whittier.

Betty Wilson's long list of community commitment has been recognized by her listing in "Who's Who in American Women" and in "Outstanding Civic Leaders of America." She was awarded the "Peace Dollar" for her work in the Sister City Program, and the Dwight D. Eisenhower Award for distinguished service in furtherance of the goals of international under-

standing through participation in the U.S. Sister Cities Program. Betty also received the United States Air Force Award for the advancement of peace through air power; the California Business and Professional Women's Club Civic Award; the National Civic Committee's People-to-People award; and the annual Good Scout Award by the Boy Scouts of America. Betty and her husband Sterling, who passed away in 1990, were named the 1985 "Residential Citizens of the Year" by the Santa Fe Springs Chamber of Commerce.

Betty is survived by her son Robert, daughter Jacqueline, four grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Her family and friends will miss her greatly and to them I extend my sincerest heartfelt sympathy and pray that they will receive God's comforting graces in abundance.

WACHUSETT REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 2000

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise to recognize Wachusett Regional High School for being designated a GRAMMY Signature School by the GRAMMY Foundation. The GRAMMY Foundation is a non for profit arm of the recording Academy, dedicated to advancing the role of music and art based education across the country and ensuring access to America's rich cultural legacy.

Wachusett was one of only 100 schools to be selected out of over 18,000 schools. I believe that this national recognition is a credit to all the students, parents, and teachers that make the Wachusett's music program so special. After submitting their application to an independent data compiling firm for processing last September, Wachusett was asked to submit additional information including recordings of school concerts, sample concert programs, and music curriculum, which was reviewed by an independent screening committee. The committee then designated Wachusett Regional High School as a GRAMMY Signature School.

Congratulations to Dr. Pandiscio, students, families, and all my friends at Wachusett Regional High School on this wonderful recognition. I join the entire community in celebrating this marvelous achievement.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI AND MRS. SUGARMAN

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 2000

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rabbi Marvin and Rebbetzin Avis Sugarman who will be honored at the Shaarey Zedek Congregation's 46th Annual Banquet on March 19, 2000. The occasion will mark Rabbi Sugarman's retirement and will